

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2005

Proudly Presented By:



PWS ID#: TX0610081

Working Hard For You

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports to the U.S. EPA if they were detected in the drinking water. The U.S. EPA uses the data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to annually provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call George Figueroa, Utilities Superintendent, at (972) 625-6644, ext. 201.

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a source water susceptibility assessment for the drinking water sources that we own as well as for the systems from which we purchase water. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source from human activities and natural conditions. Contact our water system for more information about these reports.

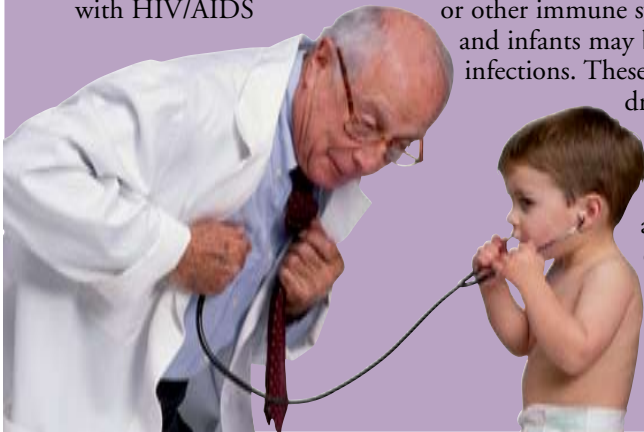
**THE CITY OF THE
COLONY UTILITY
DEPARTMENT
STRIVES TO SUPPLY
OUR CUSTOMERS
WITH SUPERIOR
POTABLE WATER
WITH MINIMUM
INTERRUPTIONS.**

Important Health Information

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or other Immune Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS

or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Substances That Might Be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

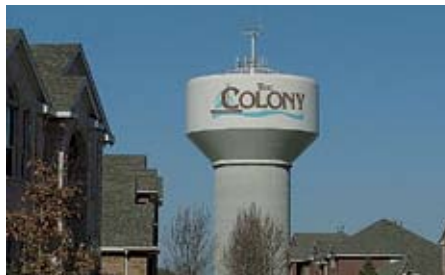


Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. It comes from the Elm Fork Trinity River, Lake Lewisville, and the four city wells that pump groundwater from the Trinity Formation.



Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions.

CONSERVATION MEASURES YOU CAN USE INSIDE YOUR HOME INCLUDE:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

YOU CAN CONSERVE OUTDOORS AS WELL:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html.

Community Participation

The public is invited to participate at the next meeting.

Date: 7/15/06 **Time:** 7:00 p.m.

Location: One Harris Plaza,
The Colony, Texas

Phone No.: (972) 625-6644, ext 201

Table Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES				The Colony		City of Dallas			
SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2005	3	3	0.06	ND-0.039	0.22	0.15-0.39	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2005	2	2	0.026	0.017-0.039	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L) ¹	2005	50	0	1	ND-5.2	4.7	4.4-5.4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2005	10	0	NA	NA	5	ND-11	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2005	(4)	(4)	2.97	0.5-3.5	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2005	(4)	(4)	NA	NA	3.8	2.9-4.55	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2005	4	4	0.85	0.3-1.2	0.52	0.27-0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2005	15	0	0.33	ND-1	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAAs [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2005	60	NA	26	12-36	26	12-36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2005	10	10	0.12	0.03-0.66	0.24	0.17-0.34	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2005	1	1	0.12	0.1-0.22	0.07	ND-0.13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2005	50	50	2.7	2.5-2.8	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Simazine (ppb)	2005	4	4	NA	NA	0.08	ND-0.19	No	Herbicide runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2005	5% positive monthly samples	0	NA	NA	1.2	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (% removal)	2005	TT	NA	NA	NA	48	41-55	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2005	80	NA	28	16-40	28	16-40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU) ²	2005	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.29	0.03-0.29	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from 30 homes throughout the service area									
SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	HOMES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Copper (ppm)	2004	1.3	1.3	0.156	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives		
Lead (ppb)	2004	15	0	1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2005	321	40-427	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2005	2.77	ND-8.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2005	12.44	ND-25	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2005	19.1	2.4-74.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	2005	195	19-339	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By-product oil field activity; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Chloroform (ppb)	2005	5.08	ND-35	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2005	2.43	ND-5.9	By-product drinking water disinfection
Iron (ppb)	2005	40	34-52	Erosion of natural deposits; Iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
Magnesium (ppm)	2005	2.5	ND-6.6	Abundant naturally occurring element
pH (Units)	2005	8.2	7.5-8.4	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium (ppm)	2005	201	10-269	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product oil field activity
Sulfate (ppm)	2005	164	49-250	Naturally occurring; common industrial By-product; By-product oil field activity
Total Alkalinity as CaCO₃ (ppm)	2005	263	33-350	Naturally occurring soluble salts
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2005	843	175-1077	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Total Hardness as CaCO₃ (ppm)	2005	58	6-212	Natural occurring calcium

¹ The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. During the reporting year, 100% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (U.S. EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water The Colony provides to its customers. The data was compiled from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.